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ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ: ОБУЧЕНИЕ ОДАРЕННЫХ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена современным требованиям к обучению иностранному языку одаренных детей и рассматривает наиболее эффективные методы развития способностей учащихся в средней школе.

Ключевые слова: одаренные, коммуникативная компетенция, обучение в сотрудничестве, креативное мышление, самообучение.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES: TEACHING GIFTED LEARNERS

Abstract. The article is devoted to the modern requirements to foreign language teaching among gifted children and the most effective methods aimed at the development of the learners' abilities in secondary school.

Key words: gifted, communicative competence, cooperative learning, creative thinking, self-study.

The problem of teaching gifted children concerns the problem of effective methodology. As for teaching foreign languages, it is of primary importance to give the most motivated students assistance in acquiring communicative competence because the latter is considered to be the core in learning languages.

Creative children with special abilities in the field of humanities are to be taught by means of differential and individual training. The main responsibility of a teacher is to create the appropriate conditions for students' self-development and self-education.

The English language has always had a great potential for personality development. Moreover, English is a peculiar subject that gives teachers a splendid opportunity to extend and broaden children's knowledge in different spheres including language, culture and country study. As a rule, any gifted pupil is good at many school subjects. It helps him to make the right choice of the future profession and the field of his further development [4, c. 223].

Gifted students differ from the rest of the schoolchildren. They have unique abilities to achieve high results in learning. There is no doubt that they are creative, motivated and easily taught due to their gift to learning given by nature. That is why such children get bored under the conditions of a traditional education system. The problem is that learning English implies everyday studying of all language aspects including phonetics and grammar that may seem quite boring to smart students. So, it is necessary to use individual approach in methodology to get each child interested in every lesson. In this case, we can develop pupils' natural abilities, their creativity and willingness to learn [1, c. 123].

The children under discussion are active and witty, creative and imaginative. They often prefer to solve problems and cope with difficulties on their own. They are keen on independent work, creative thinking and making their own conclusions.

A strategy of teaching creative students can be implemented in various ways and forms. It can be based on making the learning process faster, wider and more problematic.

One of the main characteristics of gifted children is their ability to learn and to memorize information better than ordinary students. Subsequently, it should be taken into consideration while planning lessons.

As for broadening and making the studying process more problematic, teachers can combine widening of outlook and some work aimed at children's self-development. The above mentioned methodology in the sphere of foreign language teaching is based on a number of ways developing creativity. It is worth

mentioning such techniques as brainstorming, role-plays, case-studies. They are quite advantageous because they are emotional as well as cognitive.

It is scientifically proved that the majority of gifted children prefer to work at the lessons individually. Nevertheless, pair, group and team work should be used to develop communicative skills.

Gifted children are able to find solutions to the given problems while their creativity contributes to a variety of ideas and suggestions. Case-studies are especially helpful in this respect. The essence of such tasks concerns true-to-life difficult situations that require solutions. Teachers become facilitators and listeners. Students take more responsibility for their own learning through interactivity and cooperating. They make up dialogues, take part in role plays gathering information, sharing opinions and proving ideas.

Critical reasoning provides students with profound knowledge and forms the basis for their further self-study and self-development.

Modern education implies making students going deep into issues being discussed. Our goal is to teach children not only to evaluate and speak about problems but also to suggest alternative solutions and to use the results of their work in life in a creative way. Being able to find ways out of difficult situations gifted children become more enthusiastic about problems. The harder the problem is, the more interested the students are. Taking into account contemporary foreign language teaching, we should ask students as many questions as possible to make the process of learning more effective. The less information is presented or explained by a teacher at the lesson, the more data students study on their own [5, c. 168].

Communicative competence is inseparable from multicultural competence that is made up of language and country study knowledge. There are several approaches to the structure of multicultural competence. Some foreign scientists point out such qualities as respect for different opinion, the ability to take situations on behalf of other people and to react positively to what is going on [3, c. 87].

A person's development depends on a great number of factors. Nobody can be taught to communicate without cooperative work with others. So, group or team work should be planned and organized to develop certain personal traits necessary for successful cooperation. Cooperative work gives learners a splendid opportunity to realize its importance. As a result, they become aware of their individual contribution to the success of mutual activity. Integration of communication and other activities makes educating students closer to real life socializing [2, c. 15].

Making the conclusion, it should be noted that being aware of modern methods and technologies in foreign language teaching is important for teachers working with gifted learners. Such professional competence raises students' motivation and the effectiveness of studies, encourages each student to achieve successful results as soon as possible. Gifted learners require a special teaching approach based on interactive methods helping to reveal students' potential and realize their linguistic talent.

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СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ ГНЕЗДО В СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕРИВАТОЛОГИИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

***Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена сопоставительному анализу словообразовательных гнезд, исходные слова которых принадлежат лексико-семантической группе прилагательных общего размера в английском и*